

The Playground

Community Service

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ACTIVITIES FOR GIRLS

SUMMER "STUNTS"

CHARLES FREDERICK WELLER

HONORING THEIR DEAD

SEPTEMBER, 1919

25 CENTS

The Playground

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Membership

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The Playground

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SEPTEMBER, 1919

The World at Play

In the Streets of Canaan.—Dr. John H. Finley, President of the University of the State of New York, who has for so many years been one of the leaders in the play movement in America, has just returned from months of service in Palestine. He has sent a special message to the boys and girls of New York State regarding the ancient prophecy that Jerusalem shall be full of boys and girls playing. "This prophecy is being fulfilled even in other places in that ancient land. I saw boys playing in the streets of Canaan."

Many throughout the world as they read the words regarding the peace conference at Versailles, are deeply concerned that the conditions established shall result in bringing more continuously to the cities of the entire world the joy and the laughter of children at play.

An International Festival of Peace.—Very impressive was the gigantic International festival of Peace held in Washington on July 4th in honor of

the returned service men. The celebration was a real community service, in which organized labor and many local groups cooperated with War Camp Community Service in making Washington's greeting to her men worthy of their service.

From ten o'clock in the morning, when the celebration opened with a concert by the United States Marine Band and the Boy Scout Band, until late at night when a display of old fashioned Fourth of July fire-works brought to a close a day long to be remembered, every hour was full of interest.

Three divisions marked the progress of the festival. First came the Bugle Calls of Peace with the Call to World Service, the Calls of Labor, of Liberty, of Commerce, Business and Profession, the Call of Children, of Art and of the Land, each with its marches, dances and tableaux, and as a climax came the Offering of Peace, portraying the heart of a people who, having given their

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life blood in loyal service to the cause of the world democracy, are returning to their country with high spirits, hope and courage.

Next, the second division portrayed the World at Peace—a monster float parade in which all countries were represented in beautiful floats and costumes—a wonderful assemblage of color and beauty.

Then came the third division; the March of Progress with songs by huge mass choruses, and a series of beautiful tableaux or spectacles, culminating in the spirit of universal love linking together all the nations.

Bellingham's Play Day.—

Nine thousand people witnessed the May Day Festival of Bellingham's school children, the largest open air event ever staged in the city. Approximately 3,500 children took part in the fete and there were frequently more than a thousand performers executing the various drills at one time.

There were dancing girls of every nation in costume, exhibiting folk dances of many races; there were elfin fairies and Lords and Ladies from the days of Louis XIV who danced the stately Minuet. There were, too, milk maids and comely rollicking Irish lassies

and dainty ladies from the land of the Mikado.

Shadow dances from *Peter Pan* and *The Piper*, dances founded on Greek legend, a rainbow dance with flashing lights, and dances of all kinds delighted the huge audience. Intricate drills and marches also aroused much enthusiasm and demonstrated the skill both of the children and of the teachers who instructed them and who planned the fete.

Department of Forest Recreation.—The New York State College of Forestry has established a new department, unique in the history of the institutions of this kind. Known as the Department of Forest Recreation, its aim is to assist in the development of the educational work of the college, both along investigational and instructional lines in the proper use of forest areas for public recreation purposes.

With the great Adirondack and Catskill forest reserves, the Palisades, Interstate Park, Letchworth Park and some thirty other public forest reservations, the whole totaling nearly two million acres, New York State has unique forest resources capable of securing to its millions of people great public good in the way of recreational uses. Just as play-

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grounds are being established in villages and cities throughout the country where play may be organized and properly directed, so the forests of this and other states must be studied and developed that they may be more effective playgrounds for the people of the state.

Professor Henry R. Francis, who is in charge of the department, will this summer begin systematic studies of forest and park areas in New York to prepare bulletins for recreational development. In the fall Professor Francis will take a trip through the national forests and national parks of the West to see what has already been done by the national government and by the Western States in developing the recreational possibilities of forest lands.

Campers from the City.—

The Detroit Recreation Commission is continuing this year its summer camp on Elizabeth Lake near Pontiac, which was so successful last year. The season has been divided into five weeks for boys, five for girls, two for young men, two for young women, and one for married couples.

The schedule for a typical day in camp is as follows:

- 6:30 a. m.—Reveille, setting up exercises
- 7:00 a. m.—Roll Call
- 7:10 a. m.—Breakfast
- 8:00 a. m.—Morning "Colors"
- 8:10 a. m.—Camp duties—air tents, etc.
- 8:30 a. m.—Straighten up tents; inspection
- 9:00 a. m.—Games, fishing, boating, hikes,
- 10:30 a. m.—Morning swim
- 11:30 a. m.—Dress up; rest
- 12:00 m. —Dinner
- 12:45 p. m.—Rest period, reading, letter writing
- 1:45 p. m.—Games, hikes, free play
- 4:00 p. m.—Afternoon swim
- 5:00 p. m.—Camp work, evening clean-up
- 6:00 p. m.—Supper
- 7:00 p. m.—Free play, games
- Sundown —Evening "Colors"
- 8:00 p. m.—Camp fire circle
- 9:00 p. m.—First bell, doctor call, ready for bed
- 9:30 p. m.—Last bell, lights out

The only cost to the camper is for food furnished at cost price and transportation. It is estimated that the cost for food for the child under seventeen is \$4.10, for the adult, \$5.50.

Cincinnati Shows Gain.—

The report of the season's work from January 1st to June 20th shows that the total

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attendance was 76% greater than for the same period in 1918 and the average weekly attendance at the community centers was 61% greater than the preceding year. There was an average weekly attendance of 7,871 in ten centers operated under the Board of Education.

Portland Votes Bonds.—

Portland, Oregon, has voted a bond issue of \$500,000 for the purchase of a site for playgrounds, the maintenance of which will be taken from the city's regular taxation.

Detroit's Bond Issue for Parks and Playgrounds.—As the result of a report presented to members of the Common Council of Detroit, at their request, by the Recreation Commission, suggesting a list of proposed parks, playfields and playgrounds, the Common Council passed a resolution, that the question be submitted to the people of Detroit and voted upon by them at the next election. The question put to the people of the city was as follows:

"Do you favor the issue of \$10,000,000 to public improvement bonds of the city and an interest rate not exceeding 6% per annum for acquiring and improving grounds for public parks and playgrounds?"

The result of the vote was as follows:

Yeas 74,740

Nays 43,993

Within two months after the voting of the bond issue, five small playground sites in congested districts recommended by the Recreation Commission and the City Plan Commission were approved by the Council and condemnation proceedings of property begun. Parks and playgrounds estimated at 1,500 acres are now being considered by the Council.

Sunday Opening.—After a three years' effort, the playgrounds of Pittsburgh were opened for the first time on Sunday, July 27th.

Weston Field Open on Sunday.—Weston Field, Scranton's splendid play center, on July 13th had its first Sunday opening. The field was opened for five hours under the program prevailing on week days, and with complete supervision. Attendance, with the exception of the children of the neighborhood who came in large numbers, consisted of the people who because of working conditions are unable to enjoy the facilities of the field on week days.

The officials of the Recreation Bureau are much pleased with the success of the plan, and residents of the community in the immediate vicinity

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of the field are reported to be among the most ardent advocates of the experiment.

In June Weston Field was the scene of a particularly interesting event when the Firemen's Drum Corps of twenty firemen practiced drilling on the field. The children of the neighborhood were especially delighted with the innovation.

Girls' Day.—The Playground Department of Berkeley, California, has instituted a special feature known as "Girls' Day" in which the girls of the city have complete right of way in all activities with a program arranged for their enjoyment. At the first girls' day over two hundred girls took part in the races and other novel features. One of the most interesting events of the day was a series of clever and amusing war skits presented by groups from all the playgrounds.

The Playground Album.—An interesting suggestion for Playground workers comes from Jersey City, New Jersey. Here the director of each playground keeps a photograph album, so that the mothers and visitors coming to the playground may see pictures of their children at play.

Noontime Play.—The Berkeley, California, Playground Department has introduced noontime play at one of the large

factories of the city. Every noon hour from one hundred and fifty to two hundred men and women may be seen playing volley ball, bat ball, indoor baseball, tennis and quoits and enjoying contests of various kinds. The department has furnished a play director to take charge of these activities. Other factories are taking up the work and are installing tennis, hand ball and volley ball courts and initiating activities of various kinds. The Playground Department considers the development of this phase of its work one of its most important and vital undertakings.

County Recreation in Kentucky.—An interesting development in rural recreation is reported from Woodford County, Kentucky, where the county Y. M. C. A. is developing playgrounds in rural communities. Versailles, the headquarters of the county work, has a playground with an attendance of over one hundred a day. Other communities will soon begin work and within a year it is hoped there will be simple equipment in every school yard in the county.

The equipment at Versailles is of home-made construction and has been made at a cost of about \$75.00. It consists of two croquet sets, two swings,

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three see-saws, a shoot the chutes, chinning bar, tennis court, basket ball court and volley ball court. This equipment will be duplicated in several places in the county and a number of plays will be put on at the rural schools during the winter.

A New Appointment for Dr. Williams.—Dr. Jesse F. Williams, who has just been mustered out of the service of the Medical Corps of the United States Army, has accepted an appointment as Associate Professor of Physical Education in the School of Practical Arts, of Teachers College, Columbia University. Dr. Williams will have the direction of all the practical courses for the training of teachers of physical education, and will devote his attention particularly to the training of men teachers.

Playgrounds in Ceylon.—Ceylon has taken a stand for the safeguarding of its children through the enforcement of a system of compulsory edu-

cation. It has within the past three years taken a further step by providing wholesome recreation for its young citizens.

In January, 1917, the sum of 2,500 rupees was voted by the Colombia Municipal Council to initiate a playground. On July 2nd, the playground was completed and in operation under a playground director.

So effective did this playground prove as a counter-attraction to loafing and street gambling, that a second playground, the expense of which was borne by a member of the Council, was opened in May, 1918. In October, 1918, 2,000 rupees were voted for a third playground which is now open.

Though the recreation movement is still in its infancy in Ceylon, it has already brought about a decrease in juvenile delinquency, as shown by the records of the courts, and the success attained has paved the way for a splendid development in the future.

Activities for Girls

"Every girl should learn to give and take, to accept defeat and hard knocks without crying or having her feelings hurt or becoming tragic over it. She should even carry the experience of the Big Injun age so far as to acquire a rudimentary sense of justice, a quality not necessarily detracting from the eternal

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feminine. In short, a girl should be a tomboy during the tomboy age, and the more of a tomboy she is the better. From eight to thirteen is indeed, according to the best authorities, the critical age with girls, and not, as is generally supposed, the period of the early teens; because it is during the earlier period that the issues of the latter one are practically decided. If a girl does not become a good sport before she is fourteen, she never will, but will be condemned to premature young ladyhood. She ought, indeed, to secure the best results, to be caught somewhere about the age of eight, or ten at the latest. Of course we must, here again, beware of adhesions to a passing phase. It is not a perpetual tomboy we are trying to produce, but the enduring values that are to be acquired during that period.

"Youngladyhood, on the other hand, starts at about fourteen. So there are nearly three year for good hard team play before this latter stage begins. To learn during these precious years to be a good teammate and a good comrade is for any girl an educational experience that will bear fruit through her whole life in more than one relation.

"The better the civic sense is developed in them, the better citizens they will be, and the better influence they will exert. Women have lacked skill in fulfilling the wider and less personal relations. Their loyalty is apt to be narrow, rigid, too much attached to particular individuals and particular forms. It needs training in the art of holding to the ideal image of a social body while remaining open-minded as to the means of realizing it, in seeing the cause as something greater than the leader, the essence as more enduring than the form. To see your personal choice for captain put aside and yet play the game with your whole heart, to find merit even in your opponent, and especially in your rival for influence within your own team, to learn that there are other heroes and other causes besides your own, are lessons that would be thrown away upon the average woman, and that can be learned nowhere so thoroughly as in team play during the team play age.

"It is a mistake to suppose that a girl of fourteen should suddenly give up all athletic sports and be relegated to a purely stationary existence with no outlet for emotion, and no means of growth except of a sedentary sort. There still survives in her something of the Big Injun spirit of competition, though in

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a less extreme degree than in her brother, and there are many ways in which it can be beneficially indulged.

"The folk dances have already proved their superiority to the so-called aesthetic dances that appeared in this country at about the same time, for the reason that they are more firmly planted upon instinct, are more expressive, are in short a truer form of art. It is to be hoped that we shall adopt a few of the best of them until they are played on all the hurdy-gurdies and danced in all our streets.

"The traditional exercise for grown girls of course is dancing. Among little girls dancing should not be given so prominent a place as to divert the current of the tomboy age; at no age should solo performances be taught or dances naturally producing soloists; social dancing should be confined to wholesome hours. But within these limitations girls can hardly dance too much; and the more tired they are when the day's work is over, the better will dancing be for them.

"Girls like dancing better than any other form of play, and their instinct is not at fault. Folk dancing combines many elements of expression and, when so developed as to give room for originality, affords a wider avenue of growth than perhaps any other form of play of either sex. Dancing is musike and gymnastike in one, giving combined satisfaction in the form of gesture, drama, rhythm. It has the physiological merits of the best gymnastics, produces the exhilarating effect that comes from calling out all the physical resources in a natural way. The body is the earliest and still the most instinctive instrument of expression, the free command of which gives the deepest artistic satisfaction and also in its highest degree the sort of joy in mastery that a musician gets from handling his bow. Dancing is the first of the arts and the most intimate, parent of all the rest, and for the great majority of people most available. It is the inmost circle of emotional expression, the first and most exuberant utterance of the joy of life."

In his book on "Play in Education," Mr. Joseph Lee, president of the Playground and Recreation Association of America, has thus defined the needs of girls, and the experiences of teachers and play leaders throughout the country will bear out Mr. Lee's statement. The cry is everywhere raised: "What activities can we offer to girls to develop in them the spirit of team play which comes so much more naturally to the

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boy? How are we going to provide her with the health equipment which will enable her to meet emergencies? How can we best develop through recreation her love for beauty?"

The Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, the Playground and Recreation Association of America and other groups are working not only to build up health and provide adequate outdoor exercises, but to introduce what Dr. Gulick has called, the "spiritual element of beauty, romance, adventure and joy without which life would be scarcely worth the living." The need for this, as Dr. Gulick has pointed out, is very keen in the girl from about 10 to 12 years of age to 16 or 18, who is living the great romance period of life. There is perhaps no better way of developing the love of beauty and the sense of rhythm innate in girls of this age, or of giving such opportunity for self-expression, than through folk dancing.

Folk Dancing Possibly no organization has realized this more keenly than has the Girls' Branch of the Public Schools Athletic League of New York, which, under the leadership of Miss Elizabeth Burchenal, has developed this activity to a high degree of beauty and of service. The Girls' Branch has always maintained the policy safeguarding dancing against exploitation and sought to preserve it as a real form of play.

Policies: The policies observed by the Girls' Branch are as follows:

1. Dancing should not be used for exhibition purposes. The Girls' Branch advocates dancing only as an actual form of play for the benefit of the *girls themselves* and not for the pleasure of onlookers. (Nothing is more interesting and beautiful than children dancing or playing, and it is easy for those responsible for these activities to permit them to be used for exhibition purposes. This defeats the very end which we are striving to attain in the use of dancing, for it then becomes a means of self-exploitation and ceases to be play for play's sake. The "showing off" spirit is engendered and the pleasure taken in it by the girls becomes that of appeal to the onlookers rather than that of the dancing itself.)

2. Under no circumstances should admission be charged or the general public attend. (The children should not be given the idea that their dancing has commercial value. For

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small gatherings of parents on the school premises, however, the use of dancing is appropriate.)

3. No special costumes should be used other than the mere addition to the ordinary dress of an inexpensive hair ribbon or sash. (Costumes develop a spirit of display and are another means of appealing to the onlooker. Moreover, the expense of costumes is not always a welcome burden to the school or parents.)

4. Only simple folk dances and singing games in groups should be used. No dances should be done by groups of less than ten girls. The Girls' Branch is absolutely opposed to the use of aesthetic and so-called "artistic" dances for elementary school children, or any dancing that is done *at others* instead of *with each other*. We appeal strongly to teachers and principals, those in authority in the Department of Education, and all mothers and fathers to preserve for their children a genuine childlike spirit of play in dancing.

Approved Folk Dances: Folk Dances approved by the Girls' Branch for elementary schools will be of interest to all who are developing this form of activity.

Bohemian:

Komarno

Strasak

Danish:

Ace of Diamonds

Crested Hen

Four Dance

Little Man in a Fix

Norwegian Mountain March

Ox Cow

Red Cap

Shoemaker's Dance

Three Dance

The Hatter

Tinkers' Dance

The Butterfly

Oranges and Lemons

Upon a Summer's Day

English:

Maypole Dance

Sailor's Hornpipe

Morris Dances—

Bobbing Joe

Laudnum Bunches

Shepherd's Hey

Country Dances—

Gathering Peascods

Mage on a Cree

Newcastle

Ribbon Dance

Row Well Ye Mariners

Rufty Tufty

Sellenger's Round

Sweet Kate

Finnish:

Knytravspolska

Sappo

German:

Baby Polka

Come, Let us be Joyful

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Hungarian	Fjallnaspolska
Baborak. Csardas	Frykdalspolska
Csebogar. Hungarian Solo	Gotlands Quadrille
Irish:	Gustafs Skoal
Jig. Lilt. Reel	I See You
Italian:	Klappdans
Tarantella	Ma's Little Pigs
Russian:	Nigarepolska
Komarinskaia. The Crane	Ostgotapolska
Scotch:	Our Little Girls
Highland Fling	Oxdansen
Reel of Four	Reap the Flax
Shean Trews	Rheinlander
Swedish:	Seven Pretty Girls
Bleking	Tailor's Dance
Carrousel	To-day's the First of May
Chain Dance	Trekarlspolska
Christmas Time	Trollen
	Washing the Clothes

Athletics The Girls' Branch of the Public Schools Athletic League has done exceedingly valuable work in developing forms of athletics for girls which will not be an attempt to ape boys athletics which are primarily a necessary outlet for their inherited fighting instinct, but which will act as a substitute for the naturally wholesome exhilarating activities which are necessary to the girl's health and happiness, and of which convention, dress and resulting unnatural habits have deprived her.

Miss Burchenal has pointed out that if we are really to have athletics for girls generally, we must settle at least the following points:

1. What exercises are likely to be injurious internally to matured girls?
2. What exercises are mechanically suited to the build of the average girl?
3. What are suited to her muscular strength and endurance?
4. What will contribute to her health and vitality and help to fit her for a normal woman's life?
5. What form of physical activity comes nearest to containing for her the primitive appeal that athletics in the accepted sense hold for boys?

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Based on information secured from the best possible authorities in physical education in the country, the following conclusions have been reached by the Girl's Branch:

A. FOR THE MATURE GIRL

1. Condemned: Broad jump, high jump (in competition), pole vaulting.
2. Doubtful: High jump, running more than 100 yards (in competition), weight throwing
3. Approved: Archery, ball throwing, basket ball (women's rules), climbing, coasting, dancing, field hockey, golf, horse-back riding (cross and side saddle), indoor baseball, low hurdles, paddling, rowing, running (not in competition), skating, skiing, snow-shoeing, swimming, tennis, walking.
4. Especially beneficial and suitable: Dancing, paddling, rowing, running, swimming, walking
5. Best loved, most commonly practiced and with greatest primitive appeal: Dancing (greatest unanimity of opinion in this answer), swimming, basket ball, tennis, climbing

B. FOR THE IMMATURE GIRL

1. Condemned: Pole vaulting, running more than 100 yards (in competition), weight throwing
2. Doubtful: Basket ball, field hockey
3. Approved: Archery, ball throwing, broad and high jump (not in competition), climbing, dancing, horseback riding (cross saddle), low hurdles, paddling, rowing, running (not in intense competition), skating, swimming, tennis, walking
4. Especially beneficial and suitable: Climbing dancing, jumping (in moderation and not in competition), running (in moderation), skating, swimming, walking
5. Best loved, most commonly practiced and with greatest primitive appeal: Dancing (greatest unanimity of opinion in this answer), basket ball, jumping rope, running games, swinging, swimming, tennis, climbing

It is recommended in conclusion:

1. That extensive athletics for the average girl be encouraged.

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2. That the fighting element be subordinated.
3. That proper safeguards be made against injury.
4. That this difference be made between boys' and girls' athletics: let the former be for fighting, if it must, but preserve the latter as sport and recreation.

Sanctioned Activities for Girls of the Elementary Schools

In addition to folk dancing and the approved athletics which have been mentioned, the following activities for girls of elementary schools are approved by the Girls' Branch of the Public Schools Athletic League:*

- I. Walking
- II. Swimming
- III. Skating
 1. Ice skating
 2. Roller skating (out of doors)
- IV. Rope skipping
- V. Bicycling
- VI. Coasting
- VII. Hand tennis
- VIII. Track and Field Athletics
 1. Shuttle Relay
 2. Potato Relay
 3. All Up Relay
 4. Hurdle Relay
 5. Pass Ball Relay
 6. Basket Ball Throw
- IX. Team Games
 1. End Ball
 2. Captain Ball
 3. Basket Ball
 4. Punch Ball
 5. Indoor Baseball
 6. Newcomb

Sanctioned Activities for High School Girls

The following activities have been approved by the Girls' Branch for High School girls:

- I. Folk Dances: The following folk dances are suggested for High School girls:

* Note: Instructions regarding the activities outlined and rules for the games and athletics mentioned are to be found in the Official Hand Book of the Girls' Branch of the Public Schools Athletic League, published by the American Sports Publishing Co., 45 Rose St., N. Y. C.

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Danish:

The Hatter
Tinkers' Dance
Little Man in a Fix
Four Dance
Ox Cow
Red Cap

English:

Maypole Dance
Sailors' Hornpipe
Morris Dances:
 Bobbing Joe
 Laudnum Bunches
 Shepherd's Hey
Country Dances:
 Gathering Peascods
 Mage on a Cree
 Newcastle
 Ribbon Dance
 Row Well Ye Mariners
 Ruffy Tufty
 Sellenger's Round
 Sweet Kate
 Bo-Peep
 The Butterfly
 Oranges and Lemons
 Upon a Summer's Day

Hungarian:

Csardas. Hungarian Solo

Irish:

Jigs
Lilts
Reels
Rincce Fadde

Italian:

Tarantella

Russian:

Komarinskaia

Scotch:

Fling
Reel
Shean Trews

Swedish:

Fjallnaspolska
Skanska Quadrille
Frykdalspolska
Gotlands Quadrille
Ostgotapolska
Oxdansen
Reap the Flax
Rheinlander
Trekarlspolska
Weaving Dance

II. Walking

III. Swimming

IV. Horseback Riding

V. Skating

1. Ice Skating

2. Roller Skating (out of doors)

VI. Bicycling

VII. Golf and Lawn Tennis

VIII. Hand Tennis

IX. Heavy Gymnastics

X. Track and Field Athletics:

1. Simple Relay (circular track)

2. Shuttle Relay

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3. Potato Relay
4. Hurdle Relay
5. Baseball
6. Basket Ball Throw

XI. Team Games:

1. Indoor Base Ball
2. Field Hockey
3. Basket Ball
4. Volley Ball
5. Captain Ball
6. Newcomb
7. End Ball
8. Punch Ball
9. Pin Ball

Athletic Badge Tests

A great deal of attention has been given to the matter of Athletic Badge Tests for girls, both by the Girls' Branch of the Public Schools

Athletic League, whose tests are described in the Official Hand Book, and by the Playground and Recreation Association of America, which, through a committee of experts has adopted the following standards which every normal girl should be able to attain:*

First Test

All-up Indian Club Race.....	30 seconds
or Potato Race.....	42 seconds
Basket-ball Goal Throwing.....	2 goals, 6 trials
Balancing	24 ft., 2 trials

Second Test

All-up Indian Club Race.....	28 seconds
or Potato Race.....	39 seconds
Basket-ball Goal Throwing.....	3 goals, 6 trials
Balancing (bean-bag or book on head).....	24 ft., 2 trials

Third Test

Running and Catching.....	20 seconds
Throwing for Distance, Basket-Ball.....	42 feet
or Volley-ball.....	44 feet
Volley-ball Serving.....	3 in 5 trials

* A copy of the Athletic Badge Tests for Girls with information regarding the badges awarded, may be secured free of charge from the Playground and Recreation Association of America, 1 Madison Avenue, New York City.

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Dramatics for Girls

The dramatic instinct is very strong in girls, and its careful and wise development in the older girl, along with dancing will furnish an instrument of expression which will be a source of joy and artistic satisfaction to the girl.

Through the War Camp Community Service, conducted during the war period by the Playground and Recreation Association of America, are being developed many forms of dramatic expression for girls and young women. A list of plays compiled by Miss Constance D'Arcy Mackay will be of interest to all who are working with girls:

LIST OF DRAMAS FOR GIRLS

One-Act Plays with Small Cast

A CHRISTMAS TALE, a poetic play of the Yuletide by Murice Bouchor. A beautiful little miracle play, with a theme of love and devotion, with a simple scene laid in fifteenth century Paris. There are four characters. The play is counted amongst the masterpieces of French dramatic literature. Those producing the play can copy costumes from Boutet de Monvel's *Jeanne d'Arc*. Published by Samuel French, 28 West 38th Street, New York City. Price 25 cents. No royalty.

BETWEEN THE SOUP AND THE SAVORY, by Gertrude Jennings. A good play which has been a success in American and English theatres of the finest type. Simple interior scenes and every day costumes. Three female characters. Published by Samuel French, 28 West 38th Street, New York City. Price 25 cents. Royalty \$5.00.

KING RENE'S DAUGHTER, by the Hon. Edmund Phipps. This very famous play is longer than most one-act plays, and it lasts 1¼ hours. Mediaeval interior and costumes. Six characters; but as many court attendants can be introduced as desired. The play is in verse. Published by Samuel French, 28 West 38th Street, New York City. Price 15 cents. No royalty.

OUR AUNT FROM CALIFORNIA, by Madalene Barnum. Good play for girls. Simple setting and costumes. Six female characters. Published by Samuel French, 28 W. 38th Street, New York City. Price 25 cents. No royalty.

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SIX CUPS OF CHOCOLATE, by Grace Mathews. A comedy for girls. Interior scene and every day costumes. Brisk little play. Six female characters. Published by Harper Bros., Franklin Square, New York City. Price 25 cents. No royalty.

THE AFFECTED YOUNG LADIES, by Molière. A splendid comedy for a girls' club that wishes to give something of high literary value. It is a satire on affectation and contains a fine lesson. A costume play that can be made charming. Nine characters. Published by Samuel French, 28 West 38th Street, New York City. Price 25c. No royalty.

THE BURGLAR, by Margaret Cameron. This is a good farce for girls. Simple interior scene and every day costumes. Five female characters. Published by Samuel French, 28 West 38th Street, New York City. Price 25 cents. No royalty.

THE COURTSHIP OF MILES STANDISH, by Eugene V. Presbrey. Puritan interior and costumes. Four characters. Published by Samuel French, 28 West 38th Street, New York City. Price 25 cents. No royalty.

THE FLOWER OF YEDDO, by Victor Mapes. A little Japanese play that has proved very popular. Six characters. Published by Samuel French, 28 West 38th Street, New York City. Price 25 cents. Royalty.

THE HOLLY TREE INN, a dramatization of Dickens' well known story by Mrs. Oscar Berringer. This is a rather long one-act play, lasting an hour. It is full of quaint humor and dramatic incident. It has a delightful, quaint atmosphere. The scene is the interior of the inn. The costumes are of the eighteenth century. There are seven characters. Published by Samuel French, 28 West 38th Street, New York City. Price 25 cents. No royalty.

THE KLEPTOMANIAC, by Margaret Cameron. A good farce for girls. Simple interior setting and every day costumes. Seven female characters. Published by Samuel French, 28 West 38th Street, New York City. Price 25 cents. No royalty.

THE LITTLE SHEPHERDESS, by Andre Rivoire. A pastoral sketch that requires good acting to convey its fine literary qualities. It has been produced at the Comedie Francaise. Would be excellent for girls' literary club. Published by Samuel French, 28 West 38th Street, New York City. Price 25 cents. No royalty.

THE MAKER OF DREAMS, by Oliphant Down. A charming play that has been very widely acted. Three characters. Well

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worth giving. Published by Samuel French, 28 West 38th Street, New York City. Price 25c. Royalty \$5.00.

WASHINGTON'S FIRST DEFEAT, by Charles Nirdlinger. A play about an early love affair of George Washington's that is excellent for patriotic occasions. Witty dialogue. Colonial costumes. Published by Samuel French, 28 West 38th Street, New York City. Price 25 cents. No royalty.

LONG PLAYS

AUNT MAGGIE'S WILL, by Elizabeth Gale. Good farce in three short acts. Simple setting and costumes. Ten female characters. Published by Samuel French, 28 West 38th Street, New York City. Price 25 cents. No royalty.

CRANFORD, a dramatization of Mrs. Gaskell's novel of the same name, by Marguerite Merrington. A play in three acts with costumes of the early nineteenth century. Very quaint and picturesque. Ten characters. Published by Duffield & Co., 211 West 33rd Street, New York City. Price \$1.50. For royalty, communicate with publishers.

PRIDE AND PREJUDICE, by Mrs. Steele Mackaye. A dramatization of Miss Austen's famous novel that is excellent for a cast of girls. A play in three acts. It is charmingly written and has many strong dramatic situations. It has been widely used by girls' clubs and schools, and has always been an immense success. The costumes are of the early nineteenth century. Very pretty and picturesque. There are twenty characters. Published by Duffield & Co., 211 West 33rd Street, New York City. Price \$1.50. For royalty communicate with publishers.

THE FOREST PRINCESS, by Constance D'Arcy Mackay. A play in three acts which can be given indoors or out-of-doors as desired. This play was first produced at Mt. Holyoke College and has been very widely used by girls' colleges and normal schools. It contains several dances. Mediaeval costumes. Twenty characters and as many court attendants and peasants as desired. Plays 1½ hours. Published by Henry Holt & Co., 19 West 44th Street, New York City. Price \$1.35. No royalty.

THE ROMANCERS, by Edmund Rostand. A comedy in three acts. Can be given indoors or out-of-doors. One scene is used throughout. The costumes may be eighteenth century or mediaeval. The play is in sparkling verse and is a French master-

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piece. Ten characters. Published by Samuel French, 28 West 38th Street, New York City. Price 25 cents. No royalty.

PAGEANTS AND MASQUES

A MASQUE OF CHRISTMAS, from THE FOREST PRINCESS AND OTHER MASQUES has been widely used by girls' clubs. It has eleven characters and as many extras as desired for neighbors and carol singers. It has three scenes; but only one setting is used throughout—a background of dark brown curtains. The scene of the Masque is laid in mediaeval Europe and mediaeval costumes are used, so girls can easily take men's parts. There are several choruses. It is a Morality Masque with such characters as The Spirit of Getting and The Spirit of Giving, etc. It plays 1¼ hours. Published by Henry Holt and Co., 19 West 44th Street, New York City. Price \$1.35. No royalty.

THE GIFT OF TIME, A CHRISTMAS MASQUE from THE FOREST PRINCESS AND OTHER MASQUES, by Constance D'Arcy Mackay. This Masque has one scene throughout—a background of curtains. It has twenty-one characters including New Year, Old Year, a Mortal, Months, Past, Present, Future, etc. Several dances are introduced, amongst them a dance of the Hours. This Masque was first produced by the Y. W. C. A. and has been widely used by girls' and women's clubs at Christmas. The costumes are Greek, and simple to make. This book can be had from Henry Holt & Co., 19 West 44th St., New York City. Price \$1.35. No royalty.

DAUGHTERS OF FREEDOM, a Patriotic Ceremonial by Fannie R. Buchanan. This practical and picturesque Ceremonial has already been used by the Girls' Patriotic League and Girls' Division of War Camp Community Service with great success. Cast of 30 or more. Dances, tableaux and music. The Daughters of the Nations assemble to celebrate the advent of World Freedom. To the music of its National Anthem each group passing in review expresses the spirit of its people. The final tableau depicts a union of the Daughters of Freedom in which national characteristics are not lost but blend as mosaics in one great design. This Ceremonial can be had from Samuel French, 28 West 38th Street, New York City. Price 35 cents. No royalty.

THE TORCH, by Josephine Thorp, from PATRIOTIC PLAYS AND PAGEANTS OF TODAY. This pageant can be

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given indoors or out-of-doors with simple or elaborate costumes as desired. It deals with the idea of democracy. Twenty characters and as many more as desired. Published by Henry Holt & Co., 19 West 44th Street, New York City. Price \$1.00. No royalty.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

In addition to athletics, games, folk-dancing, dramatics, there are many other interests which make a strong appeal to girls. Many of these belong to the so-called quieter side of play-time activities.

Storytelling Storytelling may be developed in a way which will arouse much interest among girls. Storytelling at indoor parties or on hikes adds greatly to the enjoyment of these occasions if the stories are well told.

Some of the stories which may be used to advantage in storytelling with girls are the following:

Joyful Star by Emelyn Newcomb Partridge (a book of Indian stories), *Jeanne d'Arc*, *Rapunzel*, *Rip Van Winkle*, *Bunny Cottontail*.

Singing Singing has come to the fore, not only for soldiers and mixed audiences, but for girls.

The type of songs popular with college girls is spreading. Short greeting and good-bye songs are popular; song books of the different women's colleges contain songs of this nature. Girls should be encouraged to compose appropriate words for songs for use on various occasions.

Other suitable material for girls' singing is to be found in the following publications:

Fifty Community Songs, containing popular and national songs, compiled by such men as Prof. Dykema of the University of Wisconsin

Folk Songs and Singing Games edited by Farnsworth and Sharp, published by H. M. Gray & Co., N. Y. C. (Book with music \$1; book with words only 10c). This contains all the familiar folk-songs, *The Tree in the Wood*, *Raggle-Taggle Gypsies*, *My Man John*, etc.

Camp Fire Songs, by Neidlinger, published by Camp Fire Girls.

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Hand Work

There are many forms of hand work which are valuable, because they embody a form of art and help to develop an appreciation of the beautiful. Among these are pottery, basketry, book-binding, wood carving, block printing, weaving, paper work, bead work, manual training, chair carving and the making of decorative toys.

Camping Interests

Greatly increased emphasis is being laid on the activities which take the girl out of doors, enlarge her fund of information about nature. Hikes, combined with bacon bats, the building of fires, singing and storytelling around the camp fire, nature hikes, water sports, overnight camping trips—all such activities enrich the life of a girl as can no other form of activity.

For additional suggestions regarding activities for girls see article on Athletics for Elementary School Girls, by Miss Ethel Rockwell, May, 1917, PLAYGROUND.

Summer "Stunts"

Twenty-two Suggestions for Joyous Inexpensive Community Service Activities

CHARLES FREDERICK WELLER, Community Service (Incorporated),
War Camp Community Service, Community Service
for Chester and Vicinity

Community Service should be viewed as a problem in promotion, stimulation, organization, and coordination rather than as a matter of establishing institutions or dispersing large sums of money. Community Service is not an established business or a matter of definite programs and exact policies. The basis of control is not through funds but through service. "He who would be great among you, let him be the servant of all."

Outdoor activities for summer months afford golden opportunities for developing leadership, coordination, vision, and patriotic enthusiasm, for practicable suggestions, and detailed hard work.

Serving in this spirit, local executives and committees will find that conferences with other local leaders and resourceful studies of local situations will produce such suggestions as the following. Through these, existing activities may be strengthened, new working groups developed, and all drawn together into effective cooperation.

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VACANT SPACES should be studied with a view to developing usable surfaces and providing equipment for such games as volley ball, tether ball, playground ball, (baseball played with a large soft ball, which makes small spaces available), possibly tennis. Local committees should probably be developed near each of these play centers. Volunteers nearby may well be custodians of the balls and equipment, leaders in starting games, and organizers distributing tickets or otherwise determining who shall play and when. I believe it is important to organize local committees and to do considerable neighborhood visiting in advance to avoid the usual opposition of at least a few neighbors who dread the noise and anticipated disorder.

A FORTY-FIVE DOLLAR PLAYGROUND has been developed by "Mel" Sheppard, director of Athletics and Physical Education, "Community Service for Chester and Vicinity." For \$24.96 he buys of A. J. Reach and Company, Philadelphia, (presumably of any other dealer in athletic supplies) a box containing a volley ball and net, a basket ball with two goals, a playground baseball and two bats, a medicine ball, a set of quoits, and a repair kit. It costs about \$20 to set up two posts for the basket ball goals, two for the volley ball net, and a large sign board reading; "Community Service Recreation Center. Ground loaned by Robert Wetherill, Jr. Game Leader, William White, 1416 Walnut Street." The address and phone number of Community Service Headquarters are also given to facilitate local complaints and suggestions. A local game leader is employed at from five dollars to ten dollars weekly for the evening hours from supper time to dark. Neighborhood committees are organized to assure local cooperation. Special celebrations as of July Fourth are emphasized. These vacant-lot neighborhood recreation centers, of which Chester, Pennsylvania, expects to have twenty, serve also as outdoor motion picture centers.

MOVIES may be made nearly or quite self-supporting. Movies draw crowds to vacant lot centers, school or church yards, parks, or anywhere out doors or in. "Community Service for Chester and Vicinity" has recently purchased an admirable moving picture machine, (the De-Vry), the price of which is \$200. This machine is about the size and shape of a suit-case and as easily carried. It is simple and inexpensive to operate and makes as good pictures as one generally sees anywhere. We also spent for a screen, \$22.50; extra lamp for projector, \$7.00; cable, \$20; total cost of outfit, \$249.50. Government films and good educational material may be had without charge except for shipping by special delivery. The Universal Film Exchange will ship commercial films once a week, charging only

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for special delivery. An eight-reel picture for two consecutive nights will cost \$9.00 weekly. A high school youth or worker from one of the industries may be employed as operator at possibly two dollars to three dollars a performance. To meet the cost of each program the local neighbors may form a "Movies Club" with dues of one cent to ten cents weekly, depending upon the number contributing. Admission charges or voluntary collections between films or appropriations by established organizations which use these movies to supplement other activities are three possible means of self-support.

SWIMMING is the chief desire of all young people for the summer. Dressing rooms must be erected; towels, soap, and toilet facilities provided. Safe beaches should be selected, cleaned, roped in or fenced, and provided with life guards and chaperones. Floating swimming baths may be required in swiftly running, deep streams where bathing beaches are not available. We may well consider such floating swimming pools as the Germans have long maintained in the Rhine and Moselle rivers, where a swimming pool safely fenced in on all sides, shallow at one end and deeper at the other, floats in the water with platforms surrounding it upon which dressing rooms are often constructed. The whole float is moored to the shore, reached by gang-planks and, commonly, made self-supporting by low charges which cover all cost of towels, bathing suits, and personal supervision. It would be especially worth while to see if commerical agencies would not provide such floating baths with subsidies or guaranty funds, accompanied by adequate control by Community Service.

LEARN-TO-SWIM WEEK may well be organized with an employed instructor of wide reputation and with preliminary advertisements in newspapers, private advertising spaces, church programs, W. C. C. S. bulletins, store-windows, with a view to getting all the townspeople and their returned soldiers to turn out for great classes in swimming—different ages at different times throughout the day. Such a week, with a swimming instructor of national reputation, has been successfully used to inaugurate summer recreation programs. Existing swimming pools should be listed and arrangements made for their use at special hours for returned soldiers and their friends. Girls and women, as well as the boys and men of the community, should be organized into occasional swimming parties.

OPEN AIR DANCES should supersede indoor dances. Beach pavilions may be provided. A city block having a smooth asphalt surface and little traffic may be made a neighborhood dance floor for certain evening hours. The block may be prettily decorated with Japanese lanterns and other lights and the surface made rather

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slippery inexpensively. Ice-cream and soft drinks for sale at moderate prices add to the occasion. A small charge to defray cost of music and checking facilities may also be made.

CAMP FIRES, or marshmallow roasts, or beach parties, should be organized on moonlight nights and upon other occasions when Japanese lanterns or the lights of the fires themselves will suffice. Chaperones and the right sort of girls should be provided in the same spirit in which our best dances have been organized. Sausages may be roasted and rolls provided for sandwiches. Abundant lemonade will be appreciated. All expenses may be met on the "dutchtreat" plan, if desired.

HIKES or walking excursions with guides to local points of interest or special attractiveness may be made very popular. Individual men and boys can perform a fine service by volunteering to take one or more newcomers, especially soldiers, to see the sights of the city, to visit its museums or parks or to enjoy strolls through woods and other natural beauty spots.

FOX AND HOUNDS may be organized for Saturday afternoons, or even possibly, for Sunday afternoons. Gunny-sacks should be provided with cut-up paper fragments for the runners to throw out as the trail by which the hounds are to pursue them.

HAY-RICK RIDES may be organized using old, wide-spreading wagon-racks or even the loads of hay or grain which many of us enjoyed in our youth. Where wagons are absolutely unavailable, it may be permissible to use automobiles, but the farmer or "rube" character of the party may well be preserved by requiring cheap straw hats, gingham aprons.

AUTOMOBILE EXCURSIONS, especially on Sunday afternoons, should be one of the principal summer resources. The summer season might begin with a Community Service parade, with WCCS insignia provided in flags and wind-shield pasters which public-spirited auto drivers may preserve afterwards to indicate, throughout the summer, that a returned soldier is privileged to ask for a ride and that an automobile driver carrying this emblem is expected to offer rides to men in uniform.

Pick-up automobile service is especially desirable for Saturday nights and Sundays, for the young fellows who are found wandering aimlessly through comparatively unwholesome parts of the community and for tired-looking visitors from out of town. Information stations and workers should have on call—especially on Saturdays and Sundays—one or more volunteer automobiles with which an old lady may be sent to the place she is seeking, a girl may be sent

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home or to a place of safety, or other services of discretion and goodwill may be provided.

(NOTE ABOVE: Someone has written here; "Warn against improper use of automobile pick up. Young girls driving automobiles should not engage in this form of hospitality. Their automobiles should not carry the insignia. Great chance for innocent or intentional abuse of this feature.")

LAWN PARTIES should be given by churches, clubs, neighborhood associations, and private families, Japanese lanterns, music, games, refreshments, and the presence of girls and women and other neighborhood folks should make these evening parties attractive. A good "ice-breaker" is the cobweb game which means that cotton twine is stretched all over the place in a tangled maze. Each guest is started at one end of a long string which he is to wind up as he goes up and down stairs or around the trees and bushes, back and forth, until he reaches the funny little prize at the end of the cord. Prizes may be given for the first one to reach his goal, for the returned soldier who encounters, and reports the names of the greatest number of people, for the most appropriate description of each hunter's experience, or for the most humorous name for the favor he gets at the end of his string. *Ice Breakers*, a small, dollar book by Edna Geister of the Y. W. C. A., gives over 200 "stunts" for social gatherings, especially indoors.

PICNICS AND FESTIVALS should be organized with strong emphasis upon humorous contests and hearty sociability. We might well revive "Three-legged races" in which a civilian and a returned soldier are tied together and compete against similar couples; gunny-sack races in which the legs of each runner are encased in a narrow gunny-sack; greased pole climbing; greased pig chases; potato relay races; wrestling; boxing; fancy dancing, square dances and social dancing; picnic-like refreshments emphasizing family groups around a basket luncheon.

ATHLETIC CONTESTS AND GAMES should be promoted with especial emphasis upon competition between civilian groups and returned men in uniform. Baseball schedules may be worked out which will keep many teams occupied. "Twilight Leagues" of church or industrial baseball teams have been very successful. Track athletics will bring out unsuspected talents. We might possibly revive the old southern tournaments in which men on horseback, (perhaps men and women in automobiles), ride, each in turn, under three frames from each of which is hung a small iron ring which the rider must impale upon his spear as he hurries by. The winner selects and crowns the "Queen of Love and Beauty." Other leading con-

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testants select her "Maids of Honor," and the tournament finds its climax in an evening ceremonial and dance.

MUSIC, "SINGS" AND BAND CONCERTS are in great demand. Might these be made comparatively inexpensive through the enlistment of volunteer help or through small admission fees or silver collections? Shall we not have singing parades in which groups of returned soldiers and neighborhood folks march to the home of some popular officer or civilian and serenade him with patriotic songs? Are not group contests practicable—in singing or other kinds of music—matching one military company and its civilian hosts against another, or one community neighborhood, one church or one school district against a similar organization. There may be prize banners for such contests. Public school auditoriums, churches, community halls and parks or other open spaces should be available for *community sings*, especially on Sunday afternoon when the natural demand of the returned soldiers for recreational activities for their day of leisure must be met without offending community convictions against boisterous Sabbath Day sports.

OPEN AIR SERVICES on Sunday afternoons and evenings or at other times may readily be developed. We cannot hear too many good speeches by returned soldiers and others. Broad, inspiring religious addresses will also be popular. A "Musical Hour" at 4:30 Sunday afternoon in a hospitable church, followed by tea and wafers and sociability in the parish house has been successful.

VAUDEVILLE ENTERTAINMENTS, especially those emphasizing volunteer performances by men in uniform, could well be organized for Saturdays and even, in some cities, for Sunday afternoons. *What the people do themselves* is much more important in every way than their passive entertainment by employed talent. Open air platforms and seats should be provided or secured and it is especially worth while to have many benches and, at night, abundant lighting in parks and city squares. Why not set out hospitable benches on Sunday along streets where people would like to lounge, visit with each other, and watch the passers by?

WATER SPORTS are a popular form of summer festival. Amusing contests should be emphasized such as tub races; tournaments in which each man stands in a shaky boat with a long pole having a padded end with which he tries to push his opponent into the water; boat races with handicaps such as one oar only, or a pair of big table-spoons, or a sail made of a bandana handkerchief only; diving and swimming contests; running races through shallow water; tugs of war where the losers are dragged into the water.

PARKS, PLAYGROUNDS, RECREATIONAL FACILITIES should be

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studied and assisted in providing special facilities for the summer for returned soldiers and their community hosts. It is especially important to see that out-of-the-way places are well lighted; that park benches are placed where questionable relationships will not be developed; that the danger spots are patrolled; that chaperones are provided; that bad women and foolish girls are especially looked after; that equipment and facilities for games, boating on the lagoons, family picnic parties, athletic contests, and exhibitions, are provided. We should help to provide vision and enlist resources both financial and personal, paid and volunteer with which to make existing local recreation agencies as appropriate as possible. On Saturday afternoons and Sundays, committees should be especially vigilant and resourceful. Young men, especially strangers, have said, "Saturday afternoon and Sunday in this town are the devil's own day."

COMMERCIAL AMUSEMENTS should be studied and brought into cooperation with Community Service to the end that they shall be as wholesome as possible and shall enlist amusement managers in doing a large part toward meeting leisure-time needs of returned soldiers and community folks. A committee of local theatre managers may well be organized and they will often be found eager to meet the community half way in offering special programs, reduced prices, chaperonage or other special arrangements which are helpful.

SCHOOLS, COLLEGES AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS may let community groups use in vacation periods their grounds, toilet facilities, meeting rooms, possibly some of their janitor service and probably the service of some teachers and organizers. In such centers manual activities, basket making, working in wood, weaving hammocks, repairing under good instruction, can enlist the interest of local girls and young men, and returned soldiers and sailors.

SICK AND CONVALESCENT RETURNED SOLDIERS (why not also the wounded or sick Soldiers of Industry?) should receive flowers and fruits, jellies, pictures, and other acceptable gifts for the providing of which appropriate committees may be developed. Story-reading and storytelling; phonograph concerts; scrapbooks, each containing one good story from a magazine with special illustrations selected by the volunteer who makes the scrapbook; books and magazines provided after talks with individual sick men to learn their special desires; letter-writing to folks at home and exchange of letters between community men and sick soldiers; all these, with special emphasis upon *automobile rides* for convalescents and with even greater emphasis upon inviting convalescents into private home life when medical authorities favor it—all these may be considered and developed as Community Service.

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(NOTE ABOVE: Here someone has contributed the suggestion; "Actors, especially vaudeville entertainers, are usually glad to volunteer entertainment in the hospitals. Reports say this does the men great good and hastens recovery or convalescence.")

GIRLS' WORK DEPARTMENTS need especially generous emphasis during the summer months. High school and college girls should have special organization and activities provided during vacation periods. Visiting girls from out of town need discriminating hospitality from our information workers and the representatives of protective departments. Summer activities for girls and women may include repairing garments for returned soldiers and sailors and others; working with raffia, weaving hammocks, sewing and knitting, preparing scrapbooks for the sick soldiers in hospitals. Especially let there be *games*, physically active amusements and wholesome good times which bring young folks together without idle time for self-consciousness.

Trained volunteers could be used by our Information Department, especially on Saturdays and Sundays, to meet trains and street cars and to give friendly guidance to visiting relatives and friends.

ALL COMMITTEES should meet regularly, frequently, and never less often than once a month for conferences, training, self development as committees, and for advance into enlarging fields. When committees cannot hold worthwhile meetings at least nine or ten times a year, they should be definitely disbanded or reorganized. For each committee an executive should be clearly responsible who will continually develop new or inactive members into good workers—largely by the "hand picked" process of personal work.

OLD-FASHIONED GAMES may well be revived in vacant spaces and even in play zones on some of the less-used city blocks. In these, as in a good many summer activities, local people—men, boys, women, should be encouraged to take part with the returned soldiers and sailors. *Pom-Pom-Pull-Away* may be played from curb to curb across a street or from side to side of a vacant lot. *Prisoners' Base* is a very joyous game for people of all ages. *Duck-on-the-Rock* played with old tin cans is a game which both old and young will enjoy. *Run-Sheep-Run*, *Tag*, *Fox and Geese* or *Cut-the-Pie*, (played on a big wheel marked out with lime)—these and many other games are described in Jessie Bancroft's very useful book entitled *Games for the Playground, Home, School and Gymnasium*. Twelve Good Games which do not require apparatus or "playground" or experienced leadership, but only good will and a bit of neighborly spirit are described in a little pamphlet to be had free for the asking of the Play-

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ground and Recreation Association of America, One Madison Avenue, New York City.

DRAMATICS, PARADES, FLOATS and such popular festivals as many foreign born groups have enjoyed in their home towns are especially appropriate to our purpose to put "Unity" into "Community." For the better "Americanization" of both native and foreign born, (and both need it sorely), we should invite various groups of newcomers to present national songs, costumes, flags, folk dances and games, to tell the stories of their national heroes, to reflect native customs through popular dramas and concerts and possibly to organize summer-time parades, with floats depicting native Literature, Art, Discovery, Invention, Industry, Music, and their historic leaders.

CHESTER'S LEAGUE OF NATIONS, devised and organized by the Misses Elizabeth and Ruth Burchenal, brought together eight foreign-born groups, whose representative committees remain permanently available for Victory Loans, Hospital and Salvation Army drives and for other public purposes for which they serve as handles or approaches by which the community may draw the national groups into cooperative service, to the joy and benefit of all concerned. An International "Reception and Ball" and, three weeks later, a similar "Supper and Social Evening," were proposed by Miss Burchenal to continue and extend the fraternal melting-pot methods of "Chester League of Nations." Of all three events the theme or method was the reception of representative foreign-born groups by the Mayor and other leading older citizens, men and women. Native costumes, music, songs and dances were encouraged by assurances that America desires not only to teach her newcomers but equally to learn from them and to manifest sincere appreciation for the sterling character and spirit of their native contribution to community life.

NEW ERA WEEK was developed in Chester by Mrs. Sarah Collins Fernandis, executive of the Colored Organization Department of "Community Service for Chester and Vicinity". Each day from June 8 to 14, inclusive, through music, addresses, games in the new Recreation Center, through the opening of a new Club for returned colored soldiers, through printed matter, sermons requested in all churches, and through demonstrations of such Community Service activities as the three colored school centers, large groups of leaders among the 17,000 colored people of Chester, with white leaders cooperating, interpreted to the general community the character and spirit of the colored people's faithful contributions to agriculture, industry, music, religion, education, war work and community service

Activities for Little Children

The following suggestions used by the Children's House of Boston Common, conducted by the Women's Committee on Food Conservation and the Child Welfare Committee of the Boston Public Welfare Committee will be of interest.

PLAYTHINGS FOR CHILDREN

The First Three Years

The first two or three years of a child's life are spent chiefly in using his senses—touching, seeing, hearing, tasting, and smelling of things; in using his muscles—kicking, grasping, pulling, pushing, creeping and walking; and in learning to talk. He is helped by a few well-chosen toys, which bring his world, or certain objects in it, nearer to him for examination. He is also helped by having many common household objects to handle and experiment with.

"To know a thing is to get the 'feel' of it; to find out what *it* does to *you* and what *you* can do to *it*"

Toys

- Ball (colored worsted ball hung above crib to look at or to play with)
- Rattle (celluloid dumb-bell to hold and to shake)
- Prisms (hung in sunny window for color)
- Cloth bag filled with newspaper (hung in crib to kick)
- Other objects above crib (to reach)
- Rubber (doll or animal "to chew and to admire")
- Floating bath toys (to divert)
- Big soft ball (to creep after)
- Small celluloid ball (to bounce)

OBJECTS *with strong contrasts*

- Soft and hard things
- Light and heavy
- Smooth and rough
- Warm and cold

OBJECTS *to satisfy the instinct to do things over and over*

- A wooden box with sliding cover to slide back and forth
- Strong bottle with cork to put in and take out
- Sand with tin cups to fill and empty
- Strong bottle with beans to shake

ACTIVITIES FOR LITTLE CHILDREN

Paper to muss and tear
 Froebel's enlarged tile
 Nests of cubical boxes
 Montessori Graded Cubes
 Montessori Graded Cylinders
 Cloth picture books
 Rag doll to hug and love
 Soft animals—Teddy bears, cats,
 Simple wooden carts } to drag about
 Simple wooden animals }
 Kiddy-Kar, or } for physical exercise and for fun
 Rocking-horse chair }

PLAY AND WORK FOR CHILDREN

Three to Six Years Old

At three, or thereabouts, children enter upon the dramatic era of life, which runs to six or seven years old.

Imagination runs higher at this age than at any other time. Toys of the right kind help a child to carry out in his play world the ideas that he is getting of the real world

For "Playing House"

Dolls—large and small	Stove
Furniture—beds, tables, chairs, etc., well and simply made	Kitchen dishes—tin
	Carpet sweeper
Carriage	Tub, washboard, etc
	Tea sets

Farming

Barn and barnyard animals in plenty	Wheelbarrows
Noah's arks	Wagons—large
	Reins
	Wagons—with horses to harness

Transportation

Trains of cars Modelwood toys—trains, motors,

Building

Blocks (well made cubes, bricks)

Games

Picture puzzle blocks	Balls, large and small
Tops	Bean bags
Tenpins	Soap bubble pipes (clay)

HONORING THEIR DEAD

Handwork Materials

Blackboard—fastened to wall	Paper and cardboard to make toys
Large colored crayons	
Large pencils	Toy making from boxes and other materials in the home
Blunt scissors	
Plasticine or clay	Materials from out of doors
Paints (tube paints—large Japanese brush)	Seed stringing
Pictures and paste for scrap book making	Burdock furniture making
	Acorn tops, tea sets

All the above handwork suggestions are valuable chiefly as they are intelligently understood by the adult who gives them to the child. With careful study, these materials will offer rich opportunity for the child's development.

Honoring Their Dead

No more memorable or impressive service has ever been held in Kansas City than the Memorial Service for the men of Greater Kansas City and Jackson County who gave their lives in the Great War, when 10,000 people gathered in Convention Hall to do honor to their fallen comrades.

For months the city had been preparing for its Gold Glory Service and interest has grown to such proportions that the entire community, individuals and organizations alike, had caught the spirit and meaning and were giving their best service.

General plans for the meeting were in the hands of the Community Singing Committee of War Camp Community Service assisted by the Mayor's Welcome Home Committee and many other groups. Coming as it did at a time when the city was in the midst of the big Welcome Home Celebrations for its men, the Memorial Service seemed the fitting climax to all the celebrations which were being held.

Preparatory Steps

A list of the dead, 507 in number, was carefully compiled. Letters were sent from the W. C. C. S. office to the nearest relatives of every man on the list asking for additional information. Seats on the main floor of Convention Hall were reserved for these

HONORING THEIR DEAD

relatives, most of whom called at the office for their tickets, thereby establishing a personal relationship.

For weeks preceding the Memorial Service, choruses were trained by the Community Singing Department, in all of the High Schools, in many of the largest mercantile establishments, through Parent-Teacher Associations, Church Choirs and groups of all kinds. The great Chorus eventually created consisted of more than 1,000 voices.

A Community Undertaking

Through the preparatory period all the organizations of the city gave all possible help, making it a genuine community undertaking,

Among the many groups which served were the Federated League of Military Auxiliaries which furnished the great Service Flag; the Mayor's Welcome Home Committee which contributed most of the funds for carrying out the plans; the Missouri Valley Historical Society which compiled the list of the dead; the Elizabeth Benton Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Kansas City Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution and Sons of the Revolution which presented each mother with a white silk flag, 6x4 inches, with a single Gold Star; The Boy Scouts of America who acted as ushers; The Junior League who distributed the Service Flags; and the American Red Cross which established an emergency station. All these and many more groups and individuals gave unstintingly of their service that a fitting tribute might be paid.

The spirit of the service was expressed in the telegram received by War Camp Community Service from General Pershing:

PLEASE EXPRESS TO EACH OF THE RELATIVES OF THE GALLANT MEN OF KANSAS CITY WHO HAVE DIED IN THE WAR THE DEEP AND LASTING SYMPATHY OF THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES. A COMFORT IN THEIR SORROW SHOULD BE THE PRIDE THAT THEY HAVE GIVEN SO MUCH TO SUCH A CAUSE.

PERSHING

The Program

Those who attended the great Memorial Service will always carry with them a sense of inspiration and comfort, and the feeling of reverence which overwhelmed the audience as the Service proceeded. Led by the Community Chorus, the congregation sang: *America, There's a Long Long Trail, Keep the Home Fires Burning, How Firm a Foundation, Star Spangled Banner, Onward*

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Christian Soldiers, Auld Lang Syne and other hymns and songs.

The Invocation at the beginning of the Service was pronounced by a Protestant Minister and the prayer was offered by the Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church.

The presentation of the Service Flag with its 507 gold stars was made for the Federated League of Military Auxiliaries by an overseas Y. M. C. A. worker. It was accepted by Mayor Cowgill for Greater Kansas City and Jackson County. At the close of the presentation a soldier bugler blew *To the Colors* as a sailor and marine slowly raised the Gold Glory Service Flag high between the two American Flags hung at half mast.

It was particularly fitting that the main address should be made by Major General Peter E. Troub who commanded the 35th Division of the American Expeditionary Forces made up of Kansas and Missouri men, so many of whom were lost in the battle of the Argonne Forest. The climax of the Service came at the close of his address when the General called upon the assembled people to stand while he saluted the soldier dead. Standing at salute under the great Service Flag he said:

"Soldiers, Sailors and Marines who died for us, we, your Mothers and Fathers, Sweethearts and Wives, Sisters, Brothers, Comrades and Commander, greet you in these glorious golden Stars that emblazon the beloved banner of our Country and we salute you in the great Beyond! Your devoted Commander salutes You!

"You have not died in vain! Your sufferings and sorrow have absolved you and Beauty shines in all that you can see. Your bodies sleep in peace, hallowing the ground where you fought the good fight.

"Through your heroic sacrifices, America remains free and you will always live in and through our lives, ennobling us!

"May your spirits enter our hearts and consciences, you Golden Boys, to make us gladly, gratefully and with uplifted hearts take up the Cross of Life where you left it on your Calvary!"

After the benediction was pronounced by the pastor of one of the colored churches there followed a moment of silent prayer. To the sounds of *Taps* blown by an overseas worker, the congregation made its way slowly and quietly out of the great Hall.

Corpus Christi—Before and After

No more difficult test can be set War Camp Community Service than that involved in the organization of work in a community near which soldiers have been stationed for a number of years, which has become accustomed to their presence and sees little necessity for any organized effort to provide hospitality for them.

Such a city is Corpus Christi, Texas, an average community of about eighteen thousand inhabitants, situated on the shore of a beautiful bay and possessing, because of the climate, somewhat unusual health conditions, but differing little in other respects from neighboring communities.

Soldiers were first stationed near Corpus Christi in September, 1916, in connection with the border mobilization when 3,200 men, representing the Texas brigade of the National Guard constituted the camp. They had come to the Corpus Christi district direct from a three months' sojourn in the Mesquite along the Mexican border where they had been the victims of profiteers who had taken advantage of the law of supply and demand.

The merchants of Corpus Christi were called together and their agreement secured not to charge a soldier more than a civilian. This agreement has been unswervingly adhered to by business men. An attempt was also made to bring the soldiers in touch with the social life of the town, but lacking organized effort and agencies, little was accomplished.

On the vice side the community made an earnest effort to keep commercialized vice within the limits of the segregated district provided for by the city charter, but the citizens could not visualize a further step which would eliminate vice and make possible a clean fighting force.

When the purposes of the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities were announced they were regarded as an utterly impracticable Utopian dream. The orders from Washington, however, to close all houses of prostitution and to take steps to free the city of bootleggers, gamblers and other undesirable characters were carried out and a complete and thorough clean-up was the result. The atmosphere of the city immediately cleared and became more wholesome. There still remained, however, the vitally important problem, "How are the soldiers to employ their idle time?"

CORPUS CHRISTI—BEFORE AND AFTER

At this point W. C. C. S. made its entrance and the Corpus Christi local committee was organized with the mayor as chairman. Events moved rapidly. A number of committees were appointed such as Entertainment, Church Relations, Fraternal Relations, Finance, Publicity, Commercial Relations and Public Recreation. A room on the ground floor of the City Hall was fitted up as a khaki club to provide a downtown meeting place for the soldiers. The management of the leading hotel of the city gave a weekly dance for enlisted men and another for officers. Members of the various churches stimulated by the Committee on Church Relations made it a point to visit the camp and get acquainted with the boys who directly or indirectly might be associated with their particular denominations.

As a result, church congregations were made up largely of soldiers, and it was a rare happening for a civilian member of a congregation to go home after church without taking with him one or more soldiers. The Committee on Fraternal Relations was equally active and in a very short time every fraternal order in the city was doing all it could for the boys.

As the summer months came on the local committee leased the second floor of a large pavilion over Corpus Christi Bay and equipped it as a soldiers' seashore club. A more attractive place would be hard to find. Primarily designed as a club for the boys themselves, it soon became a meeting place for the soldiers and townspeople and two nights a week were definitely set aside as open-house nights when the young men were permitted to bring their young women friends and to meet young women brought by chaperons.

Dances, candy pulls and other informal entertainments were planned in profusion. Other activities took the form of weekly sails and automobile rides for convalescent soldiers, open air concerts on Sunday afternoons, home hospitality, special celebrations and all the multitudinous variations of the hospitality and good will which have found expression through War Camp Community Service.

What has it all meant? A certain regiment of the regular army left Corpus Christi a few months ago. It had been stationed there almost a year. Its personnel, both officers and enlisted men had become a part of the city's life. The attachment had grown so strong that when the men left it was like

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the separation of members of a family. During the time the regiment was stationed at Corpus Christi there was not a single death or a serious case of illness among the men. The record of the regiment in respect to intoxication and social diseases was remarkable. It had been demonstrated that not only is it possible to make good soldiers without the undesirable elements which had hitherto been considered necessary by many, but in the absence of these, better soldiers are the result.

As for the community, it has learned that one of the greatest blessings which will come to America out of the conflict in which it has played so valiant a part is a saner and purer conception of the things which constitute real manhood and womanhood. It has come to realize, as have so many American cities from their experiences in community team play for the man in uniform, that if a man becomes a better soldier physically and morally when surrounded by an environment which is wholesome and healthful, he will be a better citizen if from childhood to manhood he is trained under similar conditions.

Corpus Christi will never again be the community it was before its great experiment in friendliness. It has discovered new truths; it has learned that the old order has changed; that seemingly impracticable idealistic things are possible if a community will believe in them and work together for them.

Corpus Christi is no longer an "average community." It has had a vision which differentiates it from other communities of similar size, population and geographical conditions. It will never lose that vision.

Democracy and the Colored Soldier

It was not until after the fall of 1917 that the need of recreational provision for colored troops was encountered, since only then did colored soldiers begin to arrive in any great numbers in the army camps. Initial work was begun in Montgomery, Alabama. By September, 1917, the colored churches here were harboring soldiers, colored business men were entertaining some of the men in their homes, football games had been arranged and steps were being directed toward

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the opening of a soldiers' club. In November, 1917, War Camp Community Service had arranged activities in thirteen communities and was organizing work in ten more. So the work grew steadily, and now War Camp Community Service is actively directing work in fifty-four communities, has established fifty-one soldiers' clubs in these communities, and employs eighty-six colored assistants, including girls' workers and club managers to carry on its program of recreation and hospitality for the colored soldier.

Provisions made for the colored soldier are identical with those made for the white soldier. War Camp Community Service establishes club houses, dormitories, canteens, community centers for the colored soldiers. Entertainment is provided through dances, community sings, home hospitality, church socials, automobile rides, moving pictures, Sunday musicals. There are information bureaus, Travelers' Aid Service, "Square Deal" Associations, relief work (especially during the epidemic of Spanish Influenza). Patriotic Leagues are formed among the girls, mending is done for the soldiers. Convalescent soldiers are given automobile rides and at the hospital bless the opportunity to read the magazines and to enjoy the eatables provided through the efforts of War Camp Community Service.

But there were many difficulties that stood in the way before this comprehensive program of recreation could be perfected. The colored soldier's conception of what was his due was, in some cases, apt to be an idea that these rights were long overdue, and he was impatient to hurry along that democracy where the colored man would come into his own. Dealt with on a broad and sympathetic basis, this problem of the colored soldiers' dissatisfaction has been solved to great degree through just the various activities of War Camp Community Service mentioned above. The lack of funds at first offered another obstruction to the immediate provision of adequate recreational facilities. A further lack—that of understanding among both colored and white civilians of the aim of those beneficent activities—hindered the progress of the work in many communities. Occasionally mistrust, sometimes indifference, often inexperience impeded progress. How the situation was met in Des Moines, Iowa, is interesting. Here members of the negro officers' training camp were of the

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highest type of colored men in the country, most of the men of collegiate training. There were not many colored families of their own type to provide pleasant association; the negro committee, undirected, was unable to remedy an increasingly embarrassing situation; and although granted equal rights with the white men through the laws of Iowa, the negro soldier could not comfortably put this theory into practice. Community singing and a colored military review at the Drake Stadium through the offices of the War Camp Community Service where the troops were shown in a complimentary light, helped to solve the difficulty somewhat, for such a dignified public appearance and the splendid singing characteristic of the race, stimulated sympathy and approval in the minds of the citizen spectators.

Past difficulties, however, possess small importance in view of present and effective accomplishment. War Camp Community Service soldiers' and sailors' clubs are perhaps the most interesting and certainly the most far-reaching of the numerous social activities. One is reminded of that copybook maxim of one's youth, "Great oaks from little acorns grow" in speaking of the War Camp Community Clubs. From small beginnings when small clubs provided pool room, temperance bar and dining room as concessions to help maintain the place in addition to the club room proper with game tables, books and easy chairs, as in Chillicothe, Ohio, and clubs as in Battle Creek, Michigan, which maintained a restaurant in addition to the usual club room features, until the present day when entire buildings are converted into clubs, or in some cases, buildings are constructed specially. War Camp Community Service clubs have grown until they have reached the perfection of appointments of a modern, splendidly equipped club house. For example: The Liberty Club opened in December, 1918, in Norfolk, Virginia, contains reading, writing and recreation rooms, a dormitory with showers, a canteen and a collection of books selected by the American Library Association and a theatrical stage. During one week one thousand and sixty-eight colored men in uniform availed themselves of the privileges of the club. The facilities of the club in Augusta, Georgia, include reading and writing rooms, a dormitory, pool and billiard rooms, piano and victrola, cafeteria, visitors' parlor, lavatories with shower baths, and rest room for women. Some-

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times dormitories fill a more urgent need than a club. In New York City two four-story buildings were fitted-up as a dormitory to accommodate about two hundred men. In Mount Holly, New Jersey near Camp Dix, the club in addition to an excellent equipment, includes extensive grounds. "The grounds of the negro soldiers' club house," says the reports, "are even better than those belonging to the white soldiers' club. There is a broad front lawn with noble shade, a vegetable patch in the rear, fruit trees, and a grape arbor bearing luscious grapes, a chicken run, flowers and spreading trees in plenty. Women of prosperous colored families are doing fine service as volunteers in connection with the clubhouses."

But even the most extensive facilities cannot avail much unless there is a proper management—unless there is behind the management a moving spirit of hospitality, kindness, and helpfulness. One can observe in dances, community sings, free moving picture tickets, home dinners and all activities for men in uniform that this spirit characterizes the whole War Camp Community Service movement in colored work. At the first party held for colored troops at the club in Mt. Holly, New Jersey, where more than three hundred colored soldiers were present, the dancing was so much enjoyed that every Wednesday and Saturday night were set aside for dances in order to make certain this type of enjoyment for the men would continue. After a week-end dance at the club in Alexandria, Virginia, where the chaperones and young women lent all their energy and spirit to making the boys feel at home, the soldiers remained over night. The following day after attending church, the men were invited to various homes for dinner. In the evening the club was again a source of recreation for them, for here they sang, read and wrote letters.

The colored soldier was made happy on Thanksgiving Day and on Christmas. Almost every War Camp Community Service club provided dinner and entertainment of some sort on these days. Returning soldiers at the Debarkation Hospital at Phoebus, Virginia, were especially invited to Thanksgiving dinner prepared by the women of Hampton, Virginia. At the newly opened club house in Columbia, South Carolina, a unique form of entertainment was the breakfast dance on Thanksgiving morning attended by seventy-five men. This was followed by the inevitable turkey dinner. The club in Hattiesburg,

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Mississippi, kept the men entertained with a special program on Thanksgiving evening until the train left for Camp at half-past two in the morning. Christmas festivities in Baltimore began as early as December 23rd with a community sing around the Christmas tree in the city square led by the War Camp Community Service song leader. The following night men were entertained with games and given free tobacco. The festivities culminated in free Christmas dinners served to three hundred men in uniform at the club. In addition to many other Christmas festivities in New York City, the colored soldiers enjoyed under War Camp Community Service auspices with the splendid cooperation of other associations, a moving picture celebration, a basket ball game, a Khaki and Blue dance at the Young Women's Christian Association Recreation Center, automobile rides and dinners and general open house for the colored men in uniform. Statistics show that fifteen hundred free dinners, one hundred entertainments, fifteen hundred Christmas gifts were given to the colored men during the month of December in New York City.

Community Singing under the colored song leaders becomes an outlet of expression for that racial love of music among the colored people that is world-famous. War Camp Community Service holds community sings for the colored soldiers and civilians as it does for the white people. The Sunday community sing in Richmond, Virginia, is exceedingly popular among the colored folk and attracted such numbers in December that at one time it was impossible for the police to cope with the crowd. The colored soldiers' bands come in from neighboring camps, when leave is secured, to furnish music for dances and give concerts at the clubs, and often minstrel shows. Five hundred colored soldiers from the famous "Singing 810th Pioneer Infantry" proved their right to the title by the musical program on Thanksgiving Day. In addition to popular and patriotic songs, the colored folk render in their inimitable and expressive fashion their own religious songs. On the occasion in Galveston, Texas, when a community sing among the colored people was given under the guidance of a member of the W. C. C. S. at the City Auditorium, the two thousand seats set aside for the white people were all taken half an hour before the singing began.

Emancipation Day in several cities was not allowed to

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pass without observation under W. C. C. S. guidance. The celebration in Richmond was very impressive and was marked by the attendance of heroes of past and present wars—the last of the old veterans of Custer's Post G. A. R., the colored Spanish-American veterans and the khaki clad soldiers of today. Raleigh, N. C., Augusta, Ga., Mobile, Ala., celebrated Emancipation Day with community singing and parades.

Public interest is now turning to welcoming home the soldiers; Atlanta, Ga., Newport News, Va., Alexandria, Virginia, Richmond, Va., have already made the returned soldiers feel that his country appreciates his services. "Overseas Week" in Richmond offers instances of the type of entertainments. A house party at the club Monday; a sightseeing trip on Tuesday around the city in automobiles lent by citizens; on Wednesday, colored moving picture theatres opened to the men free; a party on Thursday by the women of the community; a dance Saturday at the club when one hundred men from Camp Lee came over to greet their veteran comrades; a community sing on Sunday and dinner parties in the homes of the Richmond colored people—this constitutes a real welcome to the colored soldiers.

In conjunction with community sings, addresses made by prominent speakers do much to bring the two races together. A colored man of unusual ability, sent by War Camp Community Service, talked to the soldiers and civilians in churches, the club and shipyards in Newport News. Speakers from Hampton Institute and Tuskegee Institute have given generous support in making addresses at meetings and in clubs and churches.

The colored traveler—whether soldier or soldier's relative, when in need of assistance looks to the Travelers' Aid workers who cooperate with War Camp Community Service or, in some cases, work directly for War Camp Community Service. The colored worker at the station directs travelers, investigates the circumstances attending the traveling alone of boys or girls under fifteen years of age and render assistance where needed, and lists rooms and accommodations that the town has to offer to soldiers and their relatives. Their work was especially effective in some cities during the epidemic of influenza when many colored people visited their relatives who were ill in camp. Naturally information booths are at the service of

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white and colored soldier alike, and the splendid work they are doing is well known.

Helping and entertaining the soldier leads to work among the colored girls. The Patriotic Leagues, so successful among the girls of the white race, were formed among the colored girls, under the leadership of colored women. These groups not only entertain the men in uniform through dances and act as hostesses at the club house parties, but raise funds to assist the men in numerous ways. There is always a program of entertainment for the girls themselves. Playground work is being developed, groups meet for games; in Baltimore the girls have a weekly military drill and study First Aid and Home Care for the sick. It was here, too, that the girls conceived the idea of collecting fruit for the soldiers by means of a Fruit Shower Dance, and these girls keep a store room of books and articles which they give to the soldiers and the needy of the community. Very interesting was the school held for a few days at Hampton, Virginia, for colored women workers where training fitted them to go out as community organizers and assistants under War Camp Community Service in various colored communities of the country.

Just how far War Camp Community Service has achieved results will be shown by a glance at some of the work for December, 1918. In Baltimore, the month proved to be the busiest and most successful in the history of the club, with a greater attendance than during any other month—1645 men availed themselves of the privileges of the dormitory and canteen, in addition to the hundreds who came daily. The women's and girls' club were active in attentions to the soldiers. Returning soldiers in Alexandria, Virginia, have volunteered assistance in War Camp Community Service activities and have organized a group of colored lads as Boy Scouts to assist in War Camp Community Service work. The citizens in Hampton, Virginia, gave evidence of the growth of War Camp Community Service spirit in their increased hospitality during the month toward the colored soldier. The interesting feature of work in Newport News is the progress of plans for a large recreation center for returning soldiers. The deep appreciation of visitors at the Liberty Club in Norfolk, Virginia, speaks well for the entertainment offered, for the provisions for cleanliness, convenience and cheer. In Columbia, South

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Carolina, great preparations are on foot to welcome home the overseas troops. The Red Circle Club was a popular resort of two thousand ninety soldiers during one week. The reading and writing rooms were in continuous use, and the game tables and lunch counters always crowded. The War Camp Community Service program in Atlanta, Georgia, is being modified to meet the requirements of changing conditions, for the presence of convalescents with the probable increase in their number and the decrease in the number of the drafted men, necessitates increased service at the hospital in cooperation with the Red Cross. A special program of entertainment and recreation will be followed for those wounded men. Little Rock, Arkansas, presents an example of excellent cooperation of the colored people with the War Camp Community Service. W. C. C. S. encouragement and tireless work has stimulated a greater degree of interest among the colored citizens than ever before. These folk are paying the rent of the colored club as well as the expenses of the entertainments given there, and the colored churches, too, are active in their cooperation with War Camp Community Service. And these are only a few of the communities.

An Athletic School in the American Expeditionary Forces

A brief account of the activities of the divisional athletic school conducted in one of the divisions of the American Expeditionary Forces under the direction of a former superintendent of recreation will be of interest to all who have watched the phenomenal developments along athletic and recreational lines which has taken place in the American Army.

Lectures are given in the morning and practical work in the afternoon.

The schedule of instruction reads as follows:

MONDAY

The day is taken up checking out the students of the previous week and checking in the new students. Assigning

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the men into platoons of equal strength in order to assign each platoon to a company in the village for mess. Getting the new students assigned to billets, issuing the note books and pencils used in lectures and in the posting of the military and town rules that are to be complied with during their stay in the village.

TUESDAY

The psychology of games and their purpose. Difference between the results obtained in competitive games, mass games and games with and without equipment. Mental training games and quickening games to develop alertness, speed and quick thinking

1. Straddle Ball
2. Over the Top
3. Over and Under
4. Black and White
5. Into No-Man's Land
6. Snatch Tag
7. Potato Race
8. Team Dodge Ball
9. Whip Tag
10. Three Deep
11. Centipede Race
12. Five Passes (especially used for preliminary basket ball practice. Every phase of basket ball can be taught by the use of this game. By using a football one gets the preliminary practice in forward passing and spiral passing.)

WEDNESDAY

Playground ball, Volley Ball, Association Ball

How to lay out court and diamonds, the diagrams of same, how to play the games, the points and the fouls, position of players, the rules of the games, the equipment needed and the number of men possible to play from minimum to maximum.

THURSDAY

Basket Ball

Soccer Ball

How to lay out the court and field, large and small court

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and field, measurement and dimension for same, minimum and maximum number of men to play, rules governing games.

FRIDAY

Pentathlon

1. Events in pentathlon
2. Equipment required
3. Uniform required
4. Rules governing pentathlon events
5. How to officiate and score each of five events
6. Officials needed to conduct meet
7. Scoring table for each of the five events
8. Scoring arrangement for shell put

SATURDAY

1. Tournament system (Round Robin)
2. Schedules (system of working out)
3. League standing (how to figure percentage)
4. How to make out and submit an athletic program to
Company Commander, according to seasons
5. Events in track and field meet
6. Officials necessary
7. How to conduct each meet

SUNDAY

Competitive Baseball games

MONDAY

Baseball

1. How to lay out baseball diamond and field
2. Rules governing baseball
3. How to coach baseball
4. How to play the various positions
5. How to score a baseball game

The following days of the second week in the course are given over to practical work, the men officiating, refereeing, umpiring. Platoons working against each other in competition or rear rank against front rank. When weather does not permit out-of-doors work, the men are asked to give short talks on the various games and schedules.

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At all lectures the students are required to take down, from blackboard, the diagrams of courts and playing fields and to take rules and playing schemes as given. These are written in note-books given each student. At the end of the course these books are handed in, each one marked on the "Good," "Very Good" and "Excellent" basis and for the best book in each platoon a baseball is given. The books are then returned to the men who carry them back to their companies for future guidance.

Practical Aids in Conducting a Neighborhood Recreation Center

Recreation workers will be interested in some of the comments which have reached the Playground and Recreation Association of America regarding Mr. Berg's article on Practical Aids in Conducting a Neighborhood Recreation Center published in the December, 1918, and January, 1919, *PLAYGROUNDS*. The recreation director of one city writes:

"I want to say that as a subscriber to *THE PLAYGROUND* I have been tremendously interested in Mr. Berg's suggestions. We are making use of them in formulating a new plan to be worked out through this department in connection with the bureau.

"However, our undertakings have necessarily been, and probably will be for some time to come, on so very much simpler a scale than those carried on in Milwaukee, that we could hardly venture a criticism—pro or con—based on experience. My strongest feeling is that I am so glad to have these 'Practical Aids' to adapt to our use here. At the same time—if I may venture a criticism—I do feel somewhat appalled at the thought that we should ever become *quite so systematized*. Of course we need system, and wherever the work grows very large, I realize that the amount of system must grow, too, but aren't we in danger of losing something of the best that certain 'Directors' and 'Attendants' can give if the methods of conducting activities are too closely outlined?"

Mr. Percy V. Gahan, Superintendent of Recreation, of the Board of Recreation, Bridgeport, Connecticut, writes:

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"Mr. Berg's article on Milwaukee Neighborhood Recreation Centers is an efficient working plan. It is a guide to those of us who are starting such activities. I take it that all of these rules and suggestions have grown out of actual experience, and such being the case, why go through sad experiences when you might avoid them?"

From Mr. Strong Hinman, Supervisor of Playgrounds and Recreation, Ft. Dodge, Iowa, have come the following comments:

"The suggestions given to recreation workers by Harold O. Berg in his article entitled *Practical Aids in Conducting a Neighborhood Recreation Center*" are on the whole very good. I am sure that many supervisors who are conducting centers can use most of the suggestions to a good advantage.

"His policy of requiring a weekly plan book from each instructor is a good one, because without a definite plan of activities an instructor is apt to slight the work and not progress as he should. We require a plan from our instructors and find that it serves to check them up on their activities.

"The suggestions about the bulletin board and news reporter are important because we all must look for good publicity and get our work before the public. By this means many people are attracted into the various activities.

"I doubt the wisdom of an instructor not participating in games. The patrons of the Recreation Center like to feel that the instructor is a comrade and not a boss. To lead a group in games by playing with them and setting an example seems to me to be a better method, and far more democratic, than merely directing the play. Of course, where there are several activities going on at the same time it is almost impossible for an instructor to play with all, but in the average center where the entire group play together in the gymnasium I think that the instructor should play with the others. On many occasions I have seen people induced to enter into games because the instructor urged them to play, and then played with them, whereas, if the instructor merely had been directing the play these persons would have done no more than look on.

"Teaching the players to be courteous to opponents and instilling the ideals of good sportsmanship in every person that engages in the activities of the center are splendid suggestions. Too much cannot be said on this subject, especially in dealing

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with people who have not had the advantages of a normal play life, and the instructor ought to take advantage of every opportunity to force these ideals home.

"The suggestions on mixing with the patrons of the billiard room are good. In fact, they ought to be memorized and practiced daily by every person who has charge of such a room.

"I do not like his scheme of charging only five cents admission to the socials for girls and at the same time charge the boys ten cents. Why should we reduce the price of admission for girls and thus put our dances and socials down on the same level as cheap commercial dances? His other suggestions on keeping good conduct during the dances and intermissions are very important, and it would be well for recreation directors to remember them and put them into practice in their own Recreation Centers.

"Those of us who have had trouble with janitors trying to force their legitimate work upon some other person will appreciate the splendid suggestions which Mr. Berg has given us for getting cooperation in keeping our Recreation Centers clean and sanitary.

"His suggestions for administration of a shower and locker room do not seem practical to me, because it appears that too much red tape is required of the attendant which would prevent him from accommodating those who were waiting to use the showers.

"In closing let me say again that I think these suggestions given by Mr. Berg are mighty valuable and I have adopted some of them for our work here in the future. These criticisms have been based on my experience as a Supervisor of Playgrounds and Recreation for the past six years, and I hope that the adverse criticisms will not seem unjust."

Mr. Frank P. Goodwin, Director of Community Centers and Night Schools, Civic and Vocational Service of the Cincinnati Public Schools writes:

"I have been intimately acquainted with the work at Milwaukee for some time, having visited that city on two occasions to study it. I was there two years ago for a day and went back a year ago and spent an entire week with them. I find in the Milwaukee plan very little to criticize and much to commend.

"I regard Mr. Berg's work as the most successful piece of

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recreational endeavor in connection with Community Centers which I know about. My chief criticism is that it lacks in a considerable degree that element of democracy which it should contain and which would be in existence if the people themselves had a much larger share in the promotion of the work. As it is, Mr. Berg and his valuable assistant, Miss Enderis, and the employees of the Board of Education there almost completely control the situation, and volunteer workers and the people of the local community have very little to do in the development of the work."

Mr. Berg:

"After Mr. Rowland Haynes, Field Secretary of the Playground and Recreation Association of America, had made his remarkable survey of Milwaukee and given to its citizens his observations and recommendations, Milwaukee, in April, 1912, by a referendum vote of four to three, authorized the Board of School Directors to organize and maintain a Recreation Department.

"For seven years the system then organized has lived and grown. April 1st, 1919, the citizens were again called upon to express their opinion at the polls, (real democracy), as to whether they wished the work of the department expanded. The vote was carried, three to one. This public endorsement increased our budget from \$115,000 to \$230,000.

"No person believes more firmly in democracy than I do, but I claim real democracy in large cities has practically vanished. In large cities the only expression of democracy is at the ballot box. From there on it is a government by those whom we have delegated to rule us.

"The old town meeting which flourished years ago and still lives in small communities, has been dead so long in large cities that the larger urban populations have had no training in real democracy.

"I, therefore, believe that any Municipal Community Center system (I speak of a system and not of minor individual organizations within the same), involving the administration of public funds and aiming for a permanent achievement attempting its administration along the lines of real democracy is on very thin ice. To me the ultimate and ideal goal in a community center is democracy but I consider it a weak and dangerous starting point. Rather begin along lines to which

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the people are used, government by a selected few and gradually introduce the fundamental elements of democracy.

"Because a system is administered through a guiding head in no way presupposes that the individual communities in which that system operates a center are deprived of opportunity for self-expression in clubs and various local undertakings. There can be much real democracy in a neighborhood center even though the same be basically controlled from above.

"Time alone will tell. Milwaukee's system has lived and grown for seven years. What other city that has attempted to conduct public school social centers on the basis of so-called democracy and depending upon volunteer service can boast so long a life and such a guarantee for future existence as was given the Extension Department of the Milwaukee Public Schools by the citizens April 1st?

"Our method of administration has met with the approval of the citizens of Milwaukee. To satisfy the citizens of Milwaukee and to shape my policies to fit Milwaukee conditions must be my first and main objective. Every administrator of Community Centers must be guided by the conditions peculiar to his own city."

A Cooperative Education Association

How Virginia Is Meeting Its Rural Problems

The Cooperative Education Association of Virginia is a citizens' organization which has been working for fifteen years to improve conditions throughout the state—particularly in the rural districts—by making the public school a community center where the citizens may unite for the consideration of their educational, recreational, social, moral, physical, civic and economic interests. It is cooperating with the educational forces to improve school conditions; it is providing recreation not only for children but for adults through special holiday celebrations and social meetings of various kinds; it is rendering substantial assistance to the health authorities in bringing about better sanitary conditions, medical inspection, district nursing and methods for the prevention of diseases; it is doing much for road improvement, for better farming conditions and for the improvement of public institutions.

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The Community League

The work of the Association is practically carried on through what is known as the Community League, the purpose of which is to organize a league in each school community and to encourage the people to work as a unit for school and community improvements.

The Community League, therefore, is simply a group of people in any community who are working together for their mutual interests. It may be composed of both men and women meeting together or in separate organizations.

A permanent organization is effected for each league, officers elected consisting of a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, and a constitution and by-laws adopted. Each league pays annual dues to the Cooperative Education Association of \$1.00 in a community having a two teacher school; of \$2.00 if the community has a school of more than two teachers. In November, 1918, there were 967 leagues operating throughout the state.

Form of Organization

There is in each county a county organization with a president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer, which directs the work of the county and unifies the efforts of the various community leagues. The county organization meets once a year, preferably in connection with the county teachers' institute.

The counties are divided into ten districts, each of which has a district chairman whose duty it is to inaugurate the league work throughout the district, and if possible to arrange for a district meeting of the league representatives each year, preferably in connection with the district educational conference in cooperation with the meetings of the teachers of the district. A state meeting is held each year as a part of the State Education Conference.

Committee Work

The following committees are appointed in connection with each Community League: Committee on Education; Committee on Entertainment, Social and Recreational Life; Committee on Civic, Moral and Home Improvement; Committee on Food Production and Conservation; Committee on Health and Sanitation; Committee on Publicity, Membership and Citizenship.

These committees have very definite duties covering all phases of community life. A brief statement of the work of

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the committee having to do with the recreational life of the community may be of special interest.

**Recreation and
Social Activities**

Nine definite suggestions are given each league by the Cooperative Education Association for the development of social and recreational activities:

1. Prepare a good social program for each regular league meeting.

Each meeting must have a lively social program if it is to be attractive. These programs give opportunity for boys and girls to play and sing, for young people to give readings, little plays and musical programs and for adults to renew their youth.

2. Make the social features of the special school, health, high-ways and food meetings very attractive.

The Social, Recreational and Entertainment Committee should cooperate with the Health, Highways, and Food Committees in developing special programs for the meetings of these committees by securing musical and literary talent and by having plays and athletic exercises both young and old can enjoy.

3. Hold a May Day or Community Day celebration in connection with the meeting of the league.

The annual meetings of every league in May should be made a real home-coming day to which all the former members of the community will return. There should be musical and literary programs, a may-pole dance and other May Day features.

4. Prepare a special Fourth of July or Independence Day program.

There should be a fitting celebration to encourage community, state and national patriotism.

5. Arrange for a Thanksgiving service.

There is an opportunity for the Social, Recreational and Entertainment Committee to develop in the community a spirit of thanksgiving that will express itself in suitable service held for all the people in the community.

6. Have a community Christmas tree.

Christmas is an occasion which should be celebrated by all the community at one time rather than by separate churches and organizations. Because of this fact many communities are now

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observing the occasion by having one community Christmas tree with a program in which carol singing features largely.

7. Athletic contests

The committee should cooperate with the teachers in developing the play and athletic spirit of the boys and girls through games, arranging for contests between young people of your community and other communities. Volley ball and basketball are games which can be played by both girls and boys. There should be contests with teams from other communities.

8. Endeavor to have each family or group of families put in tennis or croquet courts or something similar so that the entire family can play.

Parents should be urged to provide for the play life of their children at home and at school. Practically all homes can arrange for such games as tennis and croquet which parents and children can enjoy together.

Have contests in games and athletics on just as many of the special days as possible.

9. Hold receptions for the teachers each year or for any new ministers that come into the community.

It will help in creating a spirit of enthusiasm to have a special reception for the newly elected officers of the league immediately after their election. A reception for the teachers at the beginning of each school year which will introduce them to the people of the community, is an essential. Similar occasions should be arranged whenever a new minister has been stationed in a community.

Growth of the Work

The Cooperative Education Association in the fifteen years of its existence has attained marked success in touching intimately the life of rural communities and in promoting good roads, better schools, health and farm life and more wholesome recreational life. In spite of the pressure of war needs in 1918 the community league raised \$40,000 which was expended on local improvement, better school equipment, the lengthening of the school term and the increasing of teachers' salaries. At the same time the leagues supported every war activity, sold over a half million dollars worth of Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps and raised \$15,000 for war relief agencies.

Hartford's Municipal Golf Links

S. WALES DIXON, Supervisor of Recreation, Department of Parks, Hartford, Conn.

We claim that the municipal golf course at Goodwin Park is a health resort because among the players using the course are many of Hartford's most eminent physicians who have become convinced of the value of that park to the city and are prescribing the playing of golf for their patients as more desirable in some cases than medicines, and we have the word of many business men to the effect that they are years younger, leading more normal lives and working harder with less effort than at any time since being engaged in business. Because of the fact that representative men are playing golf on that course it is sure to create sentiment for the enlarging of recreational development even along other lines.

From the day when the first request was made by a party of Hartford clergymen for the privilege of batting golf balls around Goodwin Park, when there was neither house nor greens, until the present day, with a fully equipped golf links of eighteen holes and traps, bunkers, club house with locker privileges and shower baths, the attendance has been steadily on the increase. In fact, the last five years have seen the development of that park into a first-class course.

Goodwin Park contains some two-hundred acres, about one-half of which are given over to the golf course, picnic groves, fireplaces and baseball fields. The club house stands near the entrance on the New York turnpike and, being municipal, is a standing invitation to tourists to spend the day with us. In fact, any party from any part of the country may come to the park and secure the use of one of our fireplaces, either in the open or in an enclosed stone hut with its great four foot fire place, and we will assign them utensils for cooking a dinner. Pots, kettles, grills, cups and forks, in fact, everything but the food, are provided and the golf course and its privileges are open to the visitors.

From the club house one may get a good view of the park and directly in front and to the left are located the first nine holes. It is a rather plain course but a brook and gully and side hills contribute to the attractiveness of the first nine.

HARTFORD'S MUNICIPAL GOLF LINKS

Front and southerly are the second nine holes which one year ago were extensively trapped; bunkers and tees were rebuilt, making it practically a new course to those who were familiar with it in the beginning. One of the features of the south course is a water hole which requires a shot across the end of the pond. The boy who is assigned to the duty of recovering balls from the pond is a busy fellow, but, withal, to the liking of the golfers.

No one can walk that beautiful course amid such surroundings and not be the better for it. The club house itself is a very modest affair but provides shelter to those who do not play, and in addition, serves the purpose of a refectory every day throughout the playing season. Many people choose the pavilion as a place for rest and for the view of the course with its play and the far view of the Connecticut Valley. Red Cross clubs and various women's clubs make use of the pavilion during the summer season and, on occasions, this part of the pavilion has been used for dancing parties. Underneath the pavilion and opening out to the tennis courts and golf courses are the locker rooms with sections for both women and men. These lockers are furnished at the rate of five dollars for the playing season, April 1st to December 1st, and there are shower baths and other features that go with the locker privileges.

Because of the demand for tennis by those in the immediate neighborhood, two courts were built immediately in front of the club house between which is placed the first tee or starting point of the golf.

Just prior to the declaration of war by this country, the attendance was about 26,000 each playing season and, although a great many of the former players are now in the United States Service, there are many new people taking up the game who for the most part are taking up the burdens of those who are gone and for whom there exists as good reasons for keeping up the course as for those who formerly used it. When the former players, now soldiers, return, we are confident that the golf course at Goodwin Park will be one of the most welcome sights for them that the city affords. To those men it will be a new course but to all it will be, as in the past, a health resort. Therefore the city is justified in spending more money than heretofore in making additional improvements which contribute so largely to such an end.

A War-Time Need—A Peace-Time Boon

Soldier needs were responsible for Louisville's securing its swimming pool which for years to come will serve the civilian population and fill a great peace-time need.

Through the cooperation and help of War Camp Community Service, the Park Board of Louisville took steps in the summer of 1918 to convert into a swimming pool the wading pool at Shelby Park which had proved neither satisfactory nor sanitary for the use of little children. The initial cost of the undertaking was approximately \$32,000, but the experience of the first year has shown that within a few years this cost will be covered through charges for the use of the facilities.

Construction The pool, which is circular in construction, has a diameter of 160 feet. Across the center is a deep water channel, 40 ft. wide and 8 ft. deep. The sectors on either side of this channel are 3 feet in depth on the edge and radiate to a depth of 4 ft. 10 inches in the center where there is a step-off into the deep water channel. These step-offs are protected by nine upright, concrete posts through which is stretched a large guide rope. The two sectors afford ample opportunity for inexperienced swimmers, while the deep water channel gives experienced swimmers sufficient facilities, there being a straightaway of more than 50 yards with a maximum guarantee of safety. The swimmer can never be more than 20 feet from safety.

The pool is of reinforced concrete construction entirely surrounded by a 10 feet concrete walk beyond which is a grass plot of equal width extending to the wire fence enclosure. The pool is lighted by fourteen high power incandescent bulbs. There is a six-inch water intake and twelve-inch sewer connection. The pool can be emptied and refilled in fifteen hours. An overflow gutter running around the complete circumference has thirty two-inch sewer connections which carry off all surface pollution. This pool is as sanitary as it is possible for a public swimming pool to be made with the natural facilities. The surface is entirely exposed throughout the day to direct sunlight, and with no surrounding building obstructions every breeze changes the air over the water.

A WAR-TIME NEED—A PEACE-TIME BOON

Locker House Adjoining the pool is a locker house 140 feet long by 50 feet wide. Entrance from the park leads into the lobby past the cashier's desk and the counters for receiving suits, to the women's locker room on the left and the men's locker room on the right. The women's locker room is equipped with full-sized dressing rooms; the men's with lockers 4 feet long, 15 inches wide and 50 inches deep. Both sides are equipped with continuous showers, which control the entrance to the pool, and with stationary showers and toilet facilities. The floor of the locker rooms is concrete and the rooms are lighted by hanging incandescent bulbs.

Employees The employees found to be necessary for the operation of the pool were two regular life-guards with two assistants from time to time during the busy periods; one cashier; one person in charge of suits for women; one in charge of men's suits; two maids; one locker boy and one guard inside for a short time.

Service Given The pool was opened on July 27th and closed on September 24th. During this period of seven weeks, the pool was used by 21,222 persons of whom 12,185 were civilians, men, 3,833 women and 5,104 soldiers.

Charges The charge for the use of the pool, including bathing suit and bath towel, was 25c for civilians and 15c for soldiers. The gross income during the seven weeks was \$4,797.80 and the expense of operation \$1,655.11. The pool therefore netted a profit over and above the operating expenses, of \$3,142.69.

Expenditures The following statement of costs and receipts will be of interest to all who are confronted with these problems:

Total cost to November 1, 1918:

Swimming pool (construction).....	\$17,755.50	
Administration building (construction)....	13,771.56	
Equipment	2,448.25	
Maintenance and operation.....	1,655.11	\$35,630.42
Total receipts to November 1, 1919:		
Admissions, suit rental, etc.....	\$4,847.80	\$ 4,847.80
(Open six weeks)		
Net cost to date.....		\$30,782.62
Outstanding obligations, \$10,765.00		

Swimming Pools at Low Cost

Communities which are not near bathing beaches or clean rivers are faced with the problem of providing proper swimming facilities. *Scouting* points out how inland communities, by using all possible facilities, can provide swimming places.

Use of Available Pools

Old stone quarries, abandoned reservoirs in the heart of the city, park lagoons and even brooks dammed for the purpose, can be utilized to great advantage. At Dell Rapids, South Dakota, the Sioux river, which is like the average shallow stream used for canoeing, is utilized as it flows along the front of the public park. The shallow section is roped off for beginners. The diving tower has been built near a channel which is deeper than the rest of the stream and there are teeter slides and rolling barrels all along, making it a delightful playground for the whole community. When suits and towels are brought, the cost is small and the only employees necessary are a custodian for the bath house and a bathing master who acts as life guard and swimming instructor. After one season's service the difference in the swimming ability of the community was marked.

Artificial Pools

Artificial pools fill a great need and they can easily be devised. A shallow duck pond can be excavated and made deeper at a small cost, lined with concrete and filled from the city mains.

St. Louis has a splendid system of artificial pools in its playgrounds and parks, as have Minneapolis, Baltimore and many other cities.

School Pool Systems

A logical place for a pool, it has been suggested, is on the roof of a modern steel and concrete building. If planned and placed at the outset the pool will cost less than if it is built as an afterthought. In addition to having sunlight and good ventilation, the roof pool with 60,000 to 100,000 gallons of water at the highest point of the building serves as a splendid fire protection if the pool is connected with a sprinkler system. Such a pool should be of steel construction, resting on girders so that it may be painted inside and out. It need not be tiled at first if the expense seems too great.

BOOK REVIEWS

The public schools of New Orleans have adopted a system of pools to serve four or five school districts each. A city engineer supervised the construction and municipal teams did the little excavating and filling required. The pools are of reinforced concrete, 30 feet by 60 feet with an extreme depth of 6 feet at one end. The excavation is only part of the depth of the pool, the earth removed by the horse shovel being used to bank the walls. The estimated cost was from \$1500 to \$1700.

Communities interested may secure further information by addressing Mr. John E. Lombard, Physical Director, School Board, New Orleans.

Book Reviews

THE CREATIVE IMPULSE IN INDUSTRY

By Helen Marot. Published by E. P. Dutton & Co., 681 Fifth Ave., New York City. Price, \$1.50 net

A thoughtful study of labor in its present relation to industry and an interesting and novel solution of the problem of industrial education.

The creative impulse is the spiritual motive power of industry. It is the only real incentive to increase production. Bonus systems, welfare work and other schemes for increasing production are stimuli to which the worker will react only up to a certain point. The desire to create is the only stimulus which has no limit. Machine production and modern factory administration kill that impulse in taking away from the worker all responsibility and initiative. He becomes merely the intellectual attachment of the machine. Industry cannot progress unless the worker takes an intelligent interest in and responsibility for his work. This interest goes hand in hand with the creative impulse. To supply this interest and arouse this faculty is the duty of the educator. Industrial education should not be the mere technical training of a worker in certain processes, but should be the study of the principles of industry. This knowledge of the principles back of the one small process that the worker performs in the production of a given article gives him an intelligent understanding of his work. A system of industrial education is outlined whereby the shop may be the laboratory for the school. The shop is to be an actual factory where the laborers work half time in shifts, the other half being spent in the school where they are to be taught every phase of the industry from the production of the raw product to the consumption of the finished one.

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To
My Fellow Workers:

YESTERDAY, June twenty-fourth, on Boston Common, I received from the hands of General Edwards, Commander of the Northeastern Department, the Distinguished Service Medal "for especially meritorious and conspicuous service as President of the War Camp Community Service." I want to congratulate all my fellow workers, paid and unpaid, upon this citation. War Camp Community Service is a spiritual body manifested in the flesh by all its workers and leaders. I think it has deserved this decoration, and I deem it a high honor to have been the garment or lapel to which the medal has been pinned.

JOSEPH LEE

BOSTON, JUNE 25, 1919